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HEAVY INDUSTRY EXPANDS IN 1949

MINISTER MAKES REPORT -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 305, 29 Dec 49

Franc Leskosek, Minister of Heavy Industry, reported to the eighth regular session of the People's Skupstina that the following industrial projects were put into operation during 1949:

1. The blast furnace in Sisak, with a capacity of 150 tons per day, which was built entirely by Yugoslav facilities. According to the Five-Year Plan, it was supposed to start operation on 1 September 1949; however, it actually started operation on 29 November 1949.

2. The rolling mill of the Ironworks in Jesenice, with a capacity of 40,000 tons of 2,400-millimeter sheet metal per year. This rolling mill also was built in Yugoslavia in its entirety, with the exception of the large Ilgner electric motor. The rolling mill was supposed to start operation on 29 November 1949; however, it will begin operation in the beginning of 1950.

3. The Siemens-Martin furnace in Smederevo, with a capacity of 25 tons, which was supposed to begin operation on 1 August 1949; however, it actually began operation on 1 September 1949.

4. The Siemens-Martin furnace No 7 in Zenica, with a capacity of 60 tons, which was supposed to begin operation on 1 February 1949; however, it began operation 1 May 1949. Until 29 September 1949 it operated only with 70 percent of its total capacity. On that date a new 125-ton Italian crane began operation.

5. The Siemens-Martin furnace No 8 in Zenica, with a capacity of 60 tons, which was supposed to begin operation on 1 October 1949, but actually began operation on 29 November 1949 because of repairs on the crane, which began operation on 24 November 1949.

6. The blast furnace in Zenica, which was supposed to begin operation on 1 June 1949, but actually began operation on 29 November. The furnace is still not producing, but is expected to start full production in March 1950.

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7. The "Jastrebac" foundry in Nis, which began operation on 29 November, as scheduled in the Five-Year Plan.

Leskosek also reported that the new "Pobeda" Farm Machinery Combine in Novi Sad has been built, and that the foundry in Osijek has been producing 200 plows per day.

According to Leskosek, the following 51 new products were manufactured in 1949:

Heavy cast-steel parts weighing 60 tons for the rolling mill at Javornik, Slovenia; special steel plates 45 to 50 millimeters thick, forged scythes for special purposes, special pig iron, new rolled profiles for automobile wheels, new types of industrial knives, perfected alloy steels, new Triglav electrodes, the prototype of the Prvenac truck, which is the modified Pionir truck especially adopted for hilly terrain with a new frame, differential, and driver's cab, and with an improved cooling and braking system; the tractor on wheels of the Zadrugar and Udarnik type which is built in Yugoslavia (it has a modified Pionir truck engine, which develops 50 horsepower and makes 2,000 revolutions per minute), and is used for agricultural purposes as well as highway traffic.

Also, an air-cooled 11-horsepower engine of the D-07 type, which makes 2,000 revolutions per minute, and is used chiefly for agriculture; new types of pneumatic tools, such as an 18-kilogram pneumatic hammer, which is also used as a drilling machine, and a pneumatic grinding machine for foundries; a hydraulic pervibrator, invented by Bogdan Matovic, for heavy concrete construction; mobile army kitchens, seven types of automobile and truck accessories, such as a direction indicator, an oil cleaner, rear, center, and front hydraulic brakes, oil-pressure regulator, light switches, and the Tekamelit fuel pumps; three types of parts for fuel pumps for Diesel engines.

Also, two types of spark plugs for aircraft engines, a complete cooling system for trucks and tractors, flexible base plates for screws; six types of bearings, including four types of ball bearing, one type of cylindrical roller bearing, and one type of special bearing; special equipment for autogenous cutting of profiles for ferrous metallurgy, special knives for the production of gears, dynamos with regulators for trucks, electrical starters for trucks, and five types of special bulbs for automobiles.

The following new products are being produced serially: horse-drawn rakes; a tractor-drawn grain-sowing machine, castor-bean shelling machines, beet-sowing machines, mowers, power selectors, dusters, mill hammers, hand operated seed cleaners, JV 1070 threshing machines, power straw cutters, power pumps for fertilizer, and prototypes of a hay-binding machine and of a hay-turning machine, both of which will be produced serially in 1950.

In the electrical industry the following new products are being manufactured: a transformer for 2,000 kilowatt-amperes, five types of metering transformers, transformers for 600 and 800 amperes, nine new types of hydrogenerators for 200, 650, 800, 900, 1,800, and 2,200 kilowatt-amperes, microphone units, telephone dials and complete telephone apparatus, regulators for 12-volt automobile dynamo engines, and telephone cord (GCO and GAO).

The following semifinished products are being produced: 25 different forged parts for trucks, 21 kinds of steel castings for trucks, 19 types of forged parts for ball bearings and cylindrical roller bearings, rolled profiled parts for truck wheels, material for the forged parts of engine valves, flat wires, rolled copper and brass sheet metal from 0.1 to 0.12 millimeter thick, modified castings for the forged parts of trucks, tractors and D-02 and D-07 engines; lead-brass alloy for Diesel aircraft engine bearings, 17 forged parts for trucks, including front axles for trucks, made by the factory in Mladenovac; 12 pressed sheet-metal parts for trucks, among which are frames for trucks, fenders, wheels, and dashboards; silumin

castings, steering wheels and cylindrical heads for D-02 and D-07 engines and hoods for the D-02 and D-07 engine, and zinc-alloy parts cast under pressure for trucks.

The following new items were made in 1949: a 31,500-kilowatt transformer, a new voltage-metering transformer, five new types of hydrogenerators, regulator switches for large transformers, a line meter for 1,000 and 10,000 volts, seven types of special switches, two types of mechanisms for grounding 10,000 and 35,000 volts, pilot-light switches for switchboards, safety switches, safety control mechanisms for 3,000 volts, manually operated safety switchboards for 8,000 volts, four types of engines for cranes, engines for petroleum-drilling equipment of the A-68 SCH type, vertical engines for propeller pumps of the A-87 type, two types of Buchholz relays, two types of water valves, a field and industrial telephone, two types of secondary switchboards for urban telephone lines, office switchboards, and automobile starters.

The Litostroj Enterprise produced equipment for seven hydroelectric power plants in 1949, including 19 large turbines and several small turbines. Some of this equipment is already in operation, while other equipment is now being installed.

According to Leskosek, in 1950 the Vares mine will be enlarged to meet the demand of the Ironworks in Zenica, Sisak, and Jesenice. In Zenica a large forging shop and a crane with a capacity of 700 tons per day are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1950.

Also in Zenica, a large rolling mill containing a blooming and an intermediate rolling installation is scheduled to be built by 1951. In addition, the building of the Zenica steel plant, two mobile Siemens-Martin furnaces with a capacity of 100 tons, and one Martin furnace with a capacity of 60 tons is scheduled to be begun during the Five-Year Plan. The building of a steam-electric power plant and all the preparatory tasks for the building of a coke factory are also scheduled. All of these projects are to be built in Zenica.

In Sisak a second crane with a capacity of 150 tons, and a large rolling mill for the production of seamless pipes are to be built in 1950. At the end of 1950 part of the Sisak power plant is to be built and the installation of equipment is to be begun.

A large rolling mill in Jesenice is to be completed in 1950. In Smederevo the sheet-metal rolling mill is to be expanded and modernized by 1950. In Gustanj the forging shop and the Martin furnace room are to be completed and two electrical furnaces are to be installed by 1950.

In Rankovicevo the new firebrick factory is to be completed and put into operation during 1950. In Arandjelovac the new firebrick factory is to begin production in 1950.

Also, the "Pobeda" Agricultural Machinery Factory in Novi Sad is to be completed and the new hall is to be in use during 1950.

The new agricultural machinery factory in Zemun is also to be completed and put into operation in 1950.

In 1950 the following are scheduled to be completed in the metal industry: the construction of the forging shop in Zeleznik, the construction of the new "Jastrebac" Factory in Nis, the construction of the new steel mills equipped with electric furnaces and forging shops in the "Litostroj" Enterprise, the construction of a new section for processing sheet metal in the "Djuro Djakovic" Enterprise, the new foundry of the "Prvomajska" Enterprise, and the new machine shop of the "Jedinstvo" Enterprise.

[illegible] include the construction of a new hall for large generators, as well as apparatus for testing generators and motors in the "Rade Koncar" Enterprise.

The 1950 plan is 20 percent greater than the achievements of 1949.

TO BUILD MORE POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 299, 23 Dec 49

The "Franc Leskosek" Metalworks in Maribor, Slovenia, is continuously expanding its facilities for the construction of hydroelectric equipment and cranes. Pressure pipes for the Moste, Mesici, Musovica Rijeka, and Zrnovci hydroelectric power plants are being constructed. All the pipes for the Mesici power plant in Bosnia have been completed, and most of the pipes for the Zrnovci power plant in Macedonia have been shipped to the power plant.

The pipes for the Zrnovci power plant are 380 meters long, while the pipes for Musovica Rijeka will be 410 meters long. In addition to pipes, the "Franc Leskosek" Enterprise is building large water control gates for the Moste and the Mavrovo power plants. The Five-Year Plan for the "Franc Leskosek" Metalworks calls for the production of hydroelectric equipment for at least 28 hydroelectric power plants in 1950.

In 1949, two 7-ton cranes were built for the zinc factory in Celje, two apiece for the mine at Kreka and the Ironworks at Gustanj, all of which are in Slovenia, and one apiece for the "Rade Koncar" Factory and the Ironworks at Jesenice. The "Franc Leskosek" Enterprise is also building the iron girders for the new hall of the Ironworks in Gustanj and for the large hall of the Ironworks at Zenica. Now it is in the process of building the iron girders for the "Jasenica" Factory in Smederevska Palanka and for the steel plant at Gustanj.

PRODUCES NEW ALLOYS -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 10, 12 Jan 50

The electrometallurgical combine in Siberik recently began producing ferromolybdenum for Yugoslav steel plants and silumin, a silicon-aluminum alloy which contains from 12 to 18 percent of silicon and some copper or nickel, for automobile factories. The aluminum factory in Lozovac (near Sibenik) recently began the production of duralumin, which is another important alloy for the automobile industry. Duralumin contains aluminum, some copper, and a little magnesium and manganese. It is used chiefly for the production of automobile engine pistons. Duralumin is as hard as iron, but is three times lighter.

The aluminum factory in Lozovac also recently started to manufacture silumin, which is chiefly used for casting engine heads. The first shipments of Yugoslav silumin were sent to the automobile factory in Maribor and to the engine factory in Rakovica.

The Electroironworks in Sibenik has begun the production of ferromolybdenum and other alloy steels such as ferrosilicon, ferrochromium, and ferromanganese.

The first quantities of ferromolybdenum have already been shipped to Yugoslav steel plants.

HEAVY INDUSTRY COMBINE EXPANDS -- Rad, No 311, 30 Dec 49

The "Rade Koncar" Combine in Zagreb covered an area of 20,000 square meters in 1946, 40,000 square meters in 1947, and 51,000 square meters in 1949.

On 29 November 1949 a new testing room for transformers was erected, and at present the new testing room for generators is in operation.

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About 120 types of electric motors and 100 different types of apparatus were produced during 1949 by the enterprise. A large 31,500-kilowatt-ampere transformer is still under construction. In 1949 alone 14 generators and the same number of transformers were built by the "Rade Koncar" Enterprise.

MAGNESITE BRICK FACTORY UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Slovenski Porcevalec, No 5, 6 Jan 1950

The first structure of the large magnesite brick factory in Rankovicevo was erected recently, and others are following. The factory will supply Yugoslav industry with fire-resistant high-temperature magnesite bricks, as well as export this product. The factory is supposed to be in full operation at the end of 1951.

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